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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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June 19, 1863.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz:

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May 8, 1863—tf J. & S. S. LUTZ.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Democratic State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:—

An important Election is at hand, and the issues involved in it may now claim your attention. The tide of war has been rolled back from our borders, and with thanks to GOD, and gratitude to the skill and valor which, by His favor, achieved the prompt deliverance of our invaded Commonwealth, we may now give our solemn consideration to the causes that have brought to its present condition a country once peaceful, united and secure. It is now the scene of a great civil war between States that lately ministered to each other's prosperity in a Union founded for their common good. It was this Union that gave them peace at home and respect abroad. They coped successfully with Great Britain on the ocean, and the "doctrine" uttered by President Monroe warned off the Monarchs of Europe from the whole American Continent. Now, France carves out of it an Empire, and ships built in England plunder our own commerce on every sea. A great public debt and a conscription burden the people. The strength and wealth of the nation are turned from productive industry, and consumed in the destructive arts of war. Our victories fail to win peace. Throughout the land arbitrary power encroaches upon civil liberty.

What has wrought the disastrous change?—No natural causes embroiled the North and the South. Their interchangeable products and commodities, and various institutions, were sources of reciprocal benefit, and excluded competition and strife. But an artificial cause of dissension was found in the position of the African race; and the ascendency in the National Councils of men pledged to an aggressive and unconstitutional Abolition policy has brought our country to the condition of the "house divided against itself." The danger to the Union began where statesmen had foreseen it—it began in the triumph of a sectional party, founded on principles of revolutionary hostility to the Constitution and the laws. The leaders of this party were pledged to a conflict with rights recognized and sheltered by the Constitution; they called this conflict "irrepressible," and whenever one party is determined to attack what another is determined to defend, a conflict can always be made "irrepressible." They counted on an easy triumph through the aid of insurgent slaves, and, in this reliance were careless how soon they provoked a collision. Democrats and conservatives strove to avert the conflict. They saw that Union was the paramount interest of their country, and they stood by the great bond of union, the Constitution of the United States. They were content to leave debatable questions under it to the high tribunal framed to decide them; they preferred it to the sword as an arbiter between the States; they strove hard to merit the title which their opponents gave them in scorn—the title of "Union-savers." We will not, at length, rehearse their efforts. In the Thirty-Sixth Congress, the Republican leaders refused their assent to the Crittenden Compromise. On this point, the testimony of Mr. Douglas will suffice; he said: "I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) pray tell us what you are willing to do? I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that, *in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the Cotton States, (Messrs. Davis and Toombs) expressed their readiness* to accept the propositions of my venerable friend from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden, as a final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by the Republican members. *Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party.*" January 3, 1861.

The Peace Congress was another means by which the Border States strove to avert the impending strife. How the Republican leaders then conspired against the peace of their country may be seen in a letter from Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to the Governor of that State: "*To His Excellency Austin Blair:*

"Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the peace or compromise Congress. They admit that we were right and they were wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here and cannot get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island are caving in, and there is danger of Illinois; and now they beg us, for God's sake to come to the rescue, and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send *stiff-backed* men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates.

Truly, your friend,

L. CHANDLER.

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood-letting, this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush.

"*Washington, Feb.* 11, 1861."

In Pennsylvania, too, the same spirit prevailed. It was not seen how necessarily her position united her in interest with the Border States. She has learned it since from contending armies trampling out her harvests and deluging her fields with blood. Governor Curtin sent to the Peace Congress Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Meredith.

Mr. Wilmot was chiefly known from the connection of his name with the attempt to embroil the country by the "Wilmot proviso," baffled by patriotic statesmanship, in which Clay and Webster joined with the Democratic leaders, just as Clay and Jackson had joined in the tariff compromise of 1833.

Mr. Meredith had published his belief that the mutterings of the rising storm were what he called "stridulous cries," unworthy of the slightest attention.

By Mr. Lincoln's election in November, 1860, the power to save or destroy the Union was in the hands of his party; and no adjustment was possible with men who rejected the judgment of the Supreme Court, who scorned conciliation and compromise, and who looked to a "little bloodletting" to cement the American Union. Till this time the Union men of the South had controled, with little difficulty the small, but restless class among them who desired a separate nationality. The substantial interests of the South, especially the slaveholding interests, were drawn reluctantly into secession. General F. P. Blair, of Missouri, an eminent Republican, said very truly in the last Congress: "Every man acquainted with the facts knows that it is fallacious to call this 'a slaveholder's rebellion' * * * * A closer scrutiny demonstrates the contrary to be true; such a scrutiny demonstrates that the rebellion originated chiefly with the non-slaveholders resident in the strongholds of the institution, not springing however, from any love of slavery, but from an antagonism of race and hostility to the idea of equality with the blacks involved in simple emancipation."

It was the triumph of the Abolitionists over the Democrats and Conservatives of the North that secured a like triumph to the Secessionists over the Union men of the South. The John Brown raid was taken as a practical exposition of the doctrine of "irrepressible conflict." The exultation over its momentary success, the lamentation over its failure had been swelled by the Abolitionits so as to seem a general expression of Northern feeling. Riots and rescues had nullified the constitutional provision for the return of fugitives. The false pretence that slavery would monopolize the territories, when we had no territories in which it could exist, had been used as a means of constant agitation against slavery in the Southern States. A plan of attack upon it had been published in "Helper's Book," formally endorsed and recommended by the leaders of the party that was about to assume the administration of the Federal Government. Leaders who openly inculcated contempt for the Constitution contempt for the Supreme Court, and professed to follow a "higher law." Thus the flame of Revolution at the South was kindled and fed with fuel furnished by the Abolitionists. It might seem superfluous to advert now to what is past and irrevocable, were it not that it is against the same men and the same influences, still dominant in the councils of the Administration, that an appeal is now to be made to the intelligence of the people.

The Abolitionists deprecate these allusions to the past. To cover up their own tracks, they invite us to spend all our indignation upon "Southern traitors;" but truth compels us to add that in the race of treason, the Northern traitors to the Constitution had the start. They tell us that slavery was the cause of the war; therefore, the Union is to be restored by waging a war upon slavery. This is not true; or only true in the sense that any institution, civil or religious, may be a cause of war, if war is made upon it. Nor is it a just conclusion that if you take from your neighbor "his man-servant, or his maid, or anything that is his" you will thus establish harmony between you. No danger to the Union arose from slavery, whilst the people of each State dealt calmly and intelligently with the question within their own State limits. Where little importance attached to it, it soon yielded to moral and economical considerations, leaving the negro in a position of social and political subordination nowhere more clearly marked than in the Constitution and Laws of Pennsylvania. The strife began when people in States where it was an immaterial question, undertook to prescribe the course of duty upon it to States in which it was a question of great importance and difficulty. This interference became more dangerous when attempts were made to use the power of the General Government, instituted for the benefit of all the States, to the injury and proscription of the interests of some of the States. It was not merely a danger to the institution of slavery, but to our whole political system, in which separate and distinct colonies became, by the Declaration of Independence, "free and independent States;" and afterwards established a Federal Union under the Constitution of the United States. That instrument, with scrupulous care, discriminates the powers delegated to the General Government from those reserved "to the States respectively or to the people." And let it be noted, that in speaking of the powers so delegated and reserved, we refer to no vague doctrines or pretensions in respect to them, but to the clear provisions of the written instrument which it is the duty of every citizen, and especially of every public functionary, to respect and maintain. The protection of American liberty, against the encroachments of centralization, was left to the States by the framers of the Constitution. Hamilton, the most indulgent of them to Federal power, says: "it may be safely received as an axiom in our political system, that the State Governments will, in all possible contingencies, afford complete security against invasions of public liberty by the national authority." Who can be blind to the consequences that have followed the departure from the true principles of our government? "Abolition" vies with "Secession" in sapping the very foundations of the structure reared by our forefathers. In Pennsylvania, the party on whose acts you will pass at the ballot-box, has trampled upon the great rights of personal liberty and the freedom of the press, which every man who can read may find asserted in the Constitution of the State and the Constitution of the United States. The dignity of our Commonwealth has been insulted in the outrages perpetrated upon her citizens. At Philadelphia and at Harrisburg, proprietors of newspapers have been seized at midnight, and hurried off to military prisons beyond the limits of the State. Against acts like these, perpetrated before the eyes of the municipal and State authorities, there is neither protection nor redress. The seizure of a journal at West Chester was afterwards the subject of a suit for damages, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It came to trial before Chief Justice Lowrie.

Rehearsing the ancient principles of English and American juitice, he condemned the acts of the Federal officers as violation of the law that binds alike the private citizen and the public functionary. He said, "all public functionaries in this land are under the law, and none, from the highest to the lowest, are above it." Impatient at any restraint from law, a partizan majority in Congress hastened to pass an act to take from the State Courts to the United States Courts all suits or prosecutions for tresspasses or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised under the President of the United States," and such authority was declared to be a full defence for the wrong doer in any action, civil or criminal. The American Executive is, as the word imports, the *executor* of the duly enacted laws; yet the pretension is made that his will can take the place of the laws. The liberty, the character of every citizen is put at the mercy of new functionaries called "Provost Marshals." A secret accusation before these officials takes the place of open hearing before a lawful magistrate, and no writ of *habeas corpus* may inquire the cause of the arrest. To illegal arrests have been added the mockery of a trial of a private citizen, for his political opinions before a Court Martial, ending in the infliction of a new and outrageous penalty, invented by the President of the United States.

We need not comment upon acts like these. The President of the United States has no authority, in peace or war, to try even an enlisted soldier by Court Martial, save by virtue of and in strict conformity with the military law laid down in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the Government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812,—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule of force at a spot where all laws are silenced, in the place of civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot-box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance; but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could not do what he could, was Mr. Seward's boast to the British Minister. The "military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty commendation" of the convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty co-operation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania stands before her people. These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establishment. The time honored American system of calling on the States for drafts from their militia, has been replaced by a Federal conscription on the model of European despotisms. We would not minister to the excitement which it has caused among men of all parties. Its constitutionality will be tested before the courts. If adjudged to be within the power of Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of a stretch of power, on which the British Parliament—styled omnipotent—has never ventured. On this you will pass, at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf to the voice of the people.

For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains in the ballot-box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wrestling from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage; if the servants of the people should rebel against their master, on them will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution of which no man can foresee the consequences or the end. But in now addressing you upon the political issues of the day, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure.

The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union. Such is not the aim of the party in power. Dominated by its most bigoted members, it wages a war for the negro, and not for the Union. It avows the design to protract the war till slavery shall be abolished in all the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one." Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to the citizens of Louisiana, who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postpones them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves; hordes of politicians, and contractors, and purveyors, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever.

When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above or equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in this platform. It proclaims Confiscation and Abolition as the object of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall prevent and protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unattainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not mere devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been baffled by feeble opponents. That a temperate Constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitous monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American Revolution. The English Government is hostile to us—it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it. The secession leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose reunion, preferring, perhaps, even a humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, and across the picket lines, and from the prisoners and the wounded, has come the proof of a desire among the people of the South to return to Constitutional relations with the people of the North. Early in the contest this desire was shown in North Carolina, one of the old Thirteen associated with Pennsylvania on the page of Revolutionary history. But the majority in Congress made haste to show that Abolition, not Re-union, was their aim. In a moment of depression, on the 22d of July, 1861, being the day after the battle of Bull Run, they allowed the passage of a resolution, offered by Crittenden, defining a policy for the restoration of the Union. But they soon rallied and filled the Statute Books with acts of confiscation, abolition, and emancipation, against the remonstrance of eminent jurists and conservative men of all parties. Mr. Lincoln, too, yielding, he said, "to pressure," put his proclamation in place of the Constitution and the laws.

Thus every interest and sentiment of the Southern people were enlisted on the side of resistance by the policy of a party, which, as Stevens said, will not consent to a restoration of the Union, with "the Constitution as it is." It is this policy that has protracted the war, and is now the greatest obstacle to its termination. The re-union of the States can alone give them their old security at home, and power and dignity abroad. This end can never be reached upon the principles of the party now in power. Thier principles are radically false, and can never lead to a good conclusion. Their hope of setting up the negro in the place of the white man runs counter to the laws of race,—the laws of nature. Their statesmanship has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; their "little bloodletting" has proved a deluge. Their interference with our armies has often frustrated and never aided their success, till it has become a military proverb that the best thing for a General is to be out of reach from Washington. The party was founded upon the political and moral heresy of opposition to compromise, which is the only means of union among States, and of peace and good will on earth among men. In a popular government the people are the sovereigns, and the sound sense of the whole community corrects, at the polls, the errors of political parties. The people of Pennsylvania have seen, with regret, the unconstitutional aims of the Abolitionists substituted for the original objects of the war. They have seen, with indignation, many gallant soldiers of the Union driven from its service because they have not bowed down to the Abolition idol. They will see, with horror, the war protracted in order to secure the triumph of a party platform, or as Mr. Chandler said, "to save the Republican party from rupture." The time is now at hand when the voice of the people will be heard. The overthrow of the Abolitionists at the polls and the re-establishment of constitutional principles at the North, is the first, the indispensable step towards the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of civil liberty. To this great service to his country each citizen may contribute by his vote. Thus the people of the North may themselves extend the Constitution to the people of the South. It would net be a specious offer of politicians, to be observed with no better faith than the resolutions of July, '61. It would be a return to the national policy of the better days of the Republic, through the intelligence of the people, enlightened by experience. It would strengthen the Government; for a constitutional governmenti s strong when exercising with vigor its legitimate powers, and is weak when it sets an example of revolutionary violence, by invading the rights of the people. Our principles and our candidates are known to you. Resolutions of the late Convention at Harrisburg were, with some additions, the same that had been adopted by the Democracy in several States, and by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. They declare, authoritatively the principles of the Democratic party. It is, as always has been, for the Union and the Constitution against all opposers. The twelfth resolution declares "that while this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the Administration, and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, it does also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession, as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of government, and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power under the Constitution, to maintain and defend it."

We have re-nominated Chief-Justice Lowrie for the bench which he adorns. Our candidate for Governor, Judge Woodward, in his public and private character, affords the best assurance that he will bring honesty, capacity, firmness and patriotism to the direction of the affairs of the Commonwealth. Long withdrawn by judicial functions, from the political arena, he did not withhold his warning voice when conservative men took counsel together upon the dangers that menaced our country. His speech at the town meeting at Philadelphia, in Dec. 1860, has been vindicated by subsequent events, as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity.

Under his administration, we may hope that Pennsylvania, with God's blessing, will resume her place as "the keystone of the Federal Arch."

CHARES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

Briefa Von Dem Busch.

ZWET CAPITEL.

HERR REDACTEUR:—

Wie gehts mit eich bei dieser zeit? Es sin gar greislich viel leit krank yusht alle weil. Der traft shpielt der deihenker mit da schwartze schlange. Sie werre anfangs ardlich blech. Sie gleiche ka traft das von pulfer schmackt. Dale von ihne gehne lam—dale h'en a krummer knoche in ihre ba—dale h'en zau-weh in ihre fettre zeh, un' misseh sie 'raus ruppeh lusseh—dale h'en es *base ding* an ihre fettre finger uf der rechte hand, un' misse sie abgschnitte griega—dale laufe rum her das wie wan sie der *wolf im schwantz* hette. Sie sin gewisslich sehr krank. Un' was sie als noch kranker macht, is die gros versammlung wo ihre kerls geha't h'en, kertzlich, in Pittsburg. Selle versammlung hat der Kurtin ufgenomme fur Guvernare, und des gleiche sie gar net, Der Kurtin shtehlt all die siese blaume, selber, un' verthelet net recht mit ihne, un' do gehts ihne ebbeh a wenig hartt ihn zu schlucke. Ya! sieh sin krank alle weil. Aber yusht wartt du a mole bis noch der nechste 'lection; deno sehnst du aber kranke schwartze schlange. Sie werre so arg gebeitscht uf den zwette Dienstag von October, das sie ken schwanz ma verrege fur finf yore. Mir wolle ihne a mole weise wie sie en krieg aufange fur uns auszufechte—mir wolle ihne weise wie sie uns fixeh fur ihre schulde zubezahleh—mir wolle ihne weise wie sie die neger eber uns setze un' die schwartze freiheit gebe, weil sie sclave mache von uns. O herlichkeit! wan mir yusht a mole hinner sie kenne mit der *ballot-box*. Mir mache ihre knoche krache! Mir h'en genunk von ihrem President, ihrem Guvernare un' all' ihre grienebickel officiera. Auberham! du husht uns schon schade genunk gethu.

"Geh mir aweck, du bisht unglicklich,
Un fur President bisht unschicklich."

Ya, gewiss! es is zeit das mir a mole a wenig klenne olterations mache in Harrisburg un' Washington. Der Kurtin hut alles so verdunkelt das der Deivel rum her lauft un' niemand kan ihn sehne. Der Auberhaum—der alt riegel-shpalter—hut die Union so arg vershpalte mit sei'm *negermaul*, das all de soldate mit all ihre dege un' bixe sie nimmeh z'amme shteche un' schiesse kenne. Die Kupperschlange misse sich 'um die Union wickele, un' sie wieder z'amme binne wie sie wahr eb die negerbusser sie dem Auberham ebergebe h'en fur sie ufzeshpalte. Lieber friede, mir misse an die arbeit! Rolle die hem armel nuf un' chumpe nei, bube!

KUPPERSCHLANG.

Haasethal, Aug. 15.

ANECDOTE OF THE DRAFT.

Quite a laughable circumstance took place in the Fourteenth Ward, Philadelphia, during the drafting, last week Everything was going on quietly, and good humor appeared to be depicted on every countenance. Among the many hundreds that were there, was a pale-faced son of the Emerald Isle gazing on the wheel, and at every revolution gasping for breath. Of a sudden, losing all control of himself, he burst out:

"Wherl it round! wherl it round! rouse it, will ye!"

"What's the matter with you?" said the Provost Marshal.

"Oh, be jabers, turn it round a dozen o' times for that man you drawed last is nixt door neighbor."

At this point the universal laugh came in.

A Voice from Allegheny.

Mr. Peter C. Shannon, of Pittsburg, addressed the Abolitionists in front of the Continental Hotel a few evenings since. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"Amongst the public men of Allegheny county, I am almost alone in defending Governor Curtin."

Mr. Shannon is evidently a leaky vessel, or he would not have exposed the disaffection which exists in Allegheny to Governor Curtin. By the time the election takes place, pretty nearly the same thing will be said of Pennsylvania that the Pittsburgh renegade says of Allegheny county.—*Age.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : AUGUST 21, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FO GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
B. F. MEYERS, Bedford Bor.

PROTHONOTARY,
O. E. SHANNON, Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
J. B. FARQUHAR, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE RHOADS, Liberty.

AUDITOR,
DANIEL BARLEY, M. Woodberry.

POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY MOSES, Bedford tp.

CORONER,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

Grand Democratic Rally!

The Democrats of Bedford county, are respectfully, but earnestly, requested to assemble in *MASS MEETING*, at the Court House, in Bedford, on *MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST* 31st, for the purpose of ratifying the State and County nominations. An address will be delivered on the occasion by

HON. GEORGE W. BIDDLE,

of Philadelphia. Hon. Chas W. Carrigan, and Hon. George M. Wharton, of Philadelphia, and Chauncey F. Black, Esq., of York, have likewise been invited, and are expected, to address the meeting.

The Berlin Brass Band

will also be in attendance. Turn out, Democrats! Rally for your liberty, for law and order, for freedom of speech, of the press and of the ballot-box.

JOHN P. REED,
Aug. 21. Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

The Enrolment for the Draft.

From a statement published in a late number of the Somerset *Herald & Whig*, we learn the singular fact that Bedford county has more men enrolled than either Adams or Somerset, though the former has a population at least one third greater than our county and the latter is set down in the census of 1860, as exceeding us by about 70. Our enrolment contains several hundred more names than that of either Adams or Somerset, whilst it falls but a few hundred short of that of Franklin, which county contains nearly twice as many inhabitants as ours. Now, the draft made last fall, put all the counties upon an equality, so far as the present draft is concerned. Since then there has been no volunteering, of any account, for which any county received credit. Hence, there must be something wrong in the enrolment for this district. When we have 3,300 names enrolled, Adams should have 4,400 and Franklin 6,000. Have the enrolling officers of those two counties failed to do their duty? That is the question and a very important one for all who are within the clutches of the Conscription. We see, also, that Provost Marshal Eyster has invited persons from the several counties to witness the drawing. Well, we have no doubt that the *drawing* will be entirely fair, but who knows whether the enrolment was made with impartiality and whether the tickets are correctly copied from the enrolment and the names honestly put in the wheel? In order to assure the people of fairness the enrolment should not be withheld from inspection and the tickets, when about to be put in the wheel, should be open to examination. If the enrolment and the tickets are not right, the draft will be unfair, no matter how honest and correct the drawing.

The Quota of Bedford County.

We give below the quotas of the several districts under the draft about to be made, as furnished to us by the Deputy Provost Marshal. This table includes the 50 per cent. excess.

Bedford Borough,	33
Bedford Township,	63
Broad Top,	59
Colerain and Snake Spring,	55
Cumberland Valley,	35
East Providence,	25
Harrison,	19
Hopewell,	26
Juniata,	33
Liberty,	36
Londonderry,	20
Middle Woodberry,	59
Monroe,	42
Napier,	46
Southampton,	38
South Woodberry,	44
St. Clair,	48
Union,	37
West Providence,	40
Total,	758

Conservatives vs. Destructives.

The distinctive features of the two political parties into which the people of the North are at present divided, are *Conservatism* and *Destruction*. The Democratic party, on the one hand, insists upon the conservation of our political institutions as handed down to us by the fathers of the Republic. "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," is the watch-word of the Democracy. On the other hand the Administration or Abolition party have made it their fixed and unchangeable purpose to destroy the political fabric erected by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. They hate and loathe the Union as it was. They spit upon and trample under foot the sacred instrument in which Washington and his compeers lodged, for eternal safety, the liberties of the American people. They crush out civil freedom by muzzling the press and casting citizens into prison and transporting them into exile, without trial by a jury of their peers and without regarding even the forms of law. They make war upon the rights of those willing to submit to the authority of the Government, by emancipating their slaves and confiscating their property in general. Finally, they declare it to be their unalterable determination to abolish negro slavery, before they will receive the seceded states back into the Union, and to this end they are willing that every white man, woman and child in the rebel states, shall be destroyed, and that, if necessary to effect this result, "the last man and the last dollar" in the North, shall be sacrificed. Such are the *Destructives* and such are their doings and their intentions. No matter how great the sufferings of the people, their programme of destruction must be carried out to the letter. No matter if every household mourns a slain father, son, or brother, their crusade of devastation must go on. No matter if the country is bankrupted and pauper children cry in vain for bread, the bloody, vengeful and blighting revolution which they have inaugurated, must not be turned backward. They are seated upon the Juggernaut car of Destruction which is to grind to powder the prostrate South, though to reach its special victim, its wheels must first pass over the dead bodies of millions of their fellow men. The South is their Carthage and *Carthago est delenda.*—How cheering, bright and gladsome, then, is the contrast between the objects of these mad destructives and the purposes of the grand conservative element of the country—the Democracy—that glorious old political organization, which reveres the wisdom of the early years of the Republic, which folds to its bosom with undying devotion, the sacred charter of our liberties, which asks only that the Union shall be restored as Washington made it, which desires an early cessation of bloodshed and an honorable and lasting peace, and whose warmest, purest wish is to save what remains to us of the splended heritage bequeathed to us by a better and nobler generation. Between these parties, Conservative Democracy and Destructive Abolitionism, the people must choose. The principles and policy of the former are illustrated in the history of the country. The results of the doctrines of the latter, are written in blood upon almost every hearth-stone in the land. How then can the decision be doubtful?

The Town Council vs. "Wheelbarrow."

The last issue of the Bedford *Inquirer*, contains an attack upon the Burgess and Council, and particularly upon Mr. William Hartley, a member of the Council, in which it endeavors to hold those gentlemen generally and Mr. Hartley especially, responsible for the condition of the water-works, &c. This attack has elicited the subjoined statement, which is signed by every member of the Council, *irrespective of party*, and which brands the *Inquirer* man as a deliberate and wilful falsifier. This ought to be sufficient to cause that unscrupulous libeller to desist from his shameful practises.

As to the gentlemen of the Council, they need no defence at our hands. A few years ago, the Borough was $1200 in debt, and now it is clear of all indebtedness, and the tax assessed at present is 2 mills instead of 4, as it was when K. N. Republicanism ruled the roast. But, read the following plain language used by the Town Council in reply to the Inquirer:

STATEMENT.

Whereas, the editor of the Bedford Inquirer, J. R. Durborrow, in his paper of the 14th inst., stated that Wm. Hartley obtained a *contract* to supply hydrants for the use of Bedford borough, and charges Mr. Hartley with falsehood and deception, and likewise insinuates malfeasance on the part of the Burgess and Council in employing one of their own number in the purchase or procurement of hydrants,

Therefore, we, the undersigned members of the Council of Bedford borough, without respect to party, declare the statement of J. R. Durborrow WILFULLY and MALIGNANTLY FALSE so far as Mr. Hartley is concerned, and repel with INDIGNATION and CONTEMPT the imputation against us.

Mr. Hartley *was ordered* to purchase the hydrants, and furnishes them at the Philadelphia price, freight added; and the delay in getting them was caused by the fact that for some time the railroad companies would carry no freight, and also from a want of understanding as to kind of hydrants desired, which occasioned some correspondence between Mr. Hartley and the parties from whom the hydrants were purchased.

V. STECKMAN, *C. Burgess.*
GEORGE REIMUND, *Ast't Burgess.*
W. W. Shuck, W. Findlay Mann, D. Border, G. Mardorff, A. J. Sansom, Wm. Hartley, *Councilmen.*

☞ Democrats, organise! To work! To work! Call your township clubs together! Hold meetings! Circulate documents! It is ever the duty of Democrats to be active, but it is doubly so now, when life, liberty and property are involved in the issue. Oh, let not an hour go by unimproved. We must not only defeat the enemy, but we must rout and destroy him! Forward to the charge!

SOMERSET CO.—The Rep. Senatorial Conference brought a number of the Somerset politicians of that ilk to this place on Tuesday, all of them "clever" fellows, barrin' their politics. The party consisted of Maj. Jno: Knable, Senator Stutzman, Prothonotary Koontz, C. Meyers, Esq., and Mr. Keller. Whilst glad to see them personally, we cannot help admonishing them that their political mission here is all in vain, as the Democracy will elect the next Senator themselves.

☞ Attend the Democratic Mass Meeting on Monday night of Court week. It will be the greatest meeting held in this county for years. Let every Democratic farmer hitch up his team and bring those who have no conveyance of their own. See the call at our editoral head.

☞ There is nothing new from the seat of war. Charleston still remains in rebel hands. It is thought Ft. Sumter may be reduced, but even then the taking of Charleston, will not be certain of accomplishment.

☞ Our army correspondent, "Virginia," gives us an indication of the feeling in the army. He is one of the best and truest men that entered the army from this county.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Bedford Gazette.

"Pizen."

MR. EDITOR:

The other day I was in the Post-office at St. Clairsville, and while there the following conversation occurred:

P. M.—Mr. Trout, here is a paper for Mr. ——. Will you, please, take it along and give it to him?

G. D. TROUT.—What paper is it?

P. M.—The "Bedford Gazette."

G. D. T.—Oh! that pizen sheet. I won't touch it! Mr. —— may come for it himself.

Mr. Trout would not take the "Gazette" to his near neighbor, because it is the organ of the Democratic party of Bedford county, and I have heard him electioneer against you, Mr. Editor, by calling you a "Secessionist," &c., because you are on the Democratic ticket. Now, this same man Trout, who thinks a Democratic newspaper "pizen" and calls a Democratic editor a Secessionist, will want Democrats to vote for him at the coming election. Mind him, Democrats, and when he comes near you, tell him to keep aloof for fear you might be "pizen" to him.

WATCHMAN.

St. Clair tp., Aug. 18th.

SAXTON, PA., Aug. 15, 1863.

MR. MEYERS:

Abraham Lincoln said in his inaugural address, that the States were then all in the Union; he refused to acknowledge them seceded; yet he admits a part of Virginia back into the Union. Why? To carry out the first grand idea of the administration—the abolition of slavery. A slice off Virginia, with the negroes made free, would do for a beginning.

Wm. H. Seward wrote M. Mercier, the Minister from France, that the seceded States should all be received back into the Union, intact, just as they were, with their domestic institutions and laws, including slavery, with the Senators that survived, members of the lower house, &c. Now, the Washington *Chronicle*, speaking *ex cathedra*, says, they shall be admitted into the Union only upon the unconditional surrender of slavery. The Proclamation, the Confiscation Act, the Territorial Anti-Slavery Act, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the speeches of Sumner, Phillips, Thaddeus Stevens, and the editorials of the administration press everywhere, say the same thing. Now, what does all this teach? Most certainly that the question of the Union with the Administration is past, and that it is one now of subjugation and extermination, for the purposes of Abolition. We, here, have been war-men, for we were under the impression that the war was waged solely for the restoration of the Union; but who can be a war man for the purpose of carrying fire and sword to the homes and families of the Southern people, in order that slavery may be abolished? Not we, not the people, and this we will surely show the Administration this fall. I ask you, on behalf of our people, through your valuable paper, to urge upon your readers this great question: Is the war to continue, as it is now, one of Abolitionism, or shall it be changed to one for the Union, and the pure principles of Democracy? Let every one know and understand the stubborn fact, that to save our good old Government, under the good old flag, we must put the Abolitionists out of power every where, at every election, and place men in power who really desire the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—letting slavery alone, whether, in itself, it be right or wrong—it being none of our business, but the concern alone of the people of the States in which it exists. Yours, truly,

CARBON.

FAUQUIER CO., Va., Aug. 11, '63.

FRIEND MEYERS:

Please allow me a space in the columns of your valuable and true Union paper. We have heard so much about "Copperheads" down here, from the newspapers that visit us, that we are almost inclined to believe that the whole North is one vast den of that poisonous reptile; but, Shade of Milton! judge of our surprise when we found it was applied to good, Union-loving, patriotic and honest Democrats. To listen to the bitter invectives, hurled against them, and the hellish deeds they are accused of, one would wonder that they were tolerated in this "land of the free and the home of the brave." But it is not wonderful; for the "Union Leaguers" (heaven save the mark!) are going to take care that the "Copperheads" do not bite too hard, we suppose. We have not seen any of that species of snake down here in "Dixie," so we suppose they only breed in Northern latitudes, where there is a little "spec" to be made during the coming fall elections. By the term "Copperhead," we are instructed that traitors and secessionists are meant, and as the good old Democrats are named after "his snakeship," it is but fair to presume that secessionism is largely in the majority in the "old Keystone State." We wonder, therefore, that she has not "seceded" ere this, but we presume she will secede from Abolition rule on or about the second Tuesday of October next.

We have named our camp, "Camp Starvation," not that we are actually in that condition, but next door to it, and if we get a few more quarter masters and commissariats to barter away our rations to the few citizens that are here, because they give exorbitant prices, we will have to tighten our "stays." One dollar per pound for coffee or sugar, will make those in power stretch their consciences a notch or two, any day. I know one quartermaster who paid for some delicacies out of the soldiers' rations of sugar and coffee, and another one who had over one half bushel of the *soldiers'* coffee left, and the two were found quarreling about the division of the money after it was sold. The fact was brought to the notice of the commander of the post, but he was as "deep in the mud as they were in the mire," and taking it as a "military necessity," we quietly acquiesced.—Our company get fresh beef, 45 pounds of bones and 15 pounds of meat for one day, and one man is allowed 1¼ pounds per day. So, to make our full allowance, we have to take just about one pound of it in bones and we hardly ever have time or patience to wait until they boil soft. But this is one of old Abe's "military necessities," and we have to submit.

The weather since the first of this month has been ranging from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade, being, we believe, the hottest weather we have experienced since entering the army two years ago. Even

"The lengthening shadows o'er the mead
Proclaiming the close of day,"

do not afford us any, or but very little, relief. The nights are uncomfortably warm.

Both armies are "reposing on their laurels," having sought the shade, and in all probability, from present indications, no move will be made by either army, and both will wait until the shadows lengthen and the nights grow cool.—We are bivouacked in a pleasant woods near Germantown, a small town, if three deserted houses constitute a town. The headquarters of the army of the Potomac are here, and the tents of the "chief" and his aids and orderlies, situated on a rising knoll, present the appearance of a large town. This town, (Germantown) is close to the railroad, midway between Warrenton junction and Bealton station. Our cavalry are south of the Rappahannock river, and the infantry are this side along the bank and the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Skirmishes, scouts and reconnoisances are at an end for the time being, and "everything is quiet along the Rappahannock."

That dirty, foul, black Abolition sheet, known as the "Bedford Inquirer," shows its dingy face here occasionally, but it is used to wrap up the rusty, worm-eaten bacon that its great father "Abraham" supplies us with occasionally. If the editor of that paper thinks he can gain any recruits to his cause, by publishing villanous slanders on innocent people, written by men of his own kidney and as black-hearted as himself, he is mistaken, and, as the saying is, he will have to send his paper "to the Marines." They won't be believed in this regiment. We have not seen any soldiers in this army yet of the 'Free American of African descent' species, with whom "Uncle Abraham" is going to squash this rebellion; but we presume he has sent them all down South to assist in the capture of Charleston. We hope they may succeed. The soldiers of the army of the Potomac do not want their olfactory nerves shocked with the strong-scented odor of Lincoln's swarthy pets.

Yours truly, VIRGINIA.

State Editorial Convention.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted at the late meeting in Lancaster, the convention assembled at the Merchants' Hotel, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, Hon. George Sanderson, President, in the chair.

On motion, Henry Ward and J. A. Fulton were appointed permanent secretaries. The following papers were represented.

Lancaster *Intelligencer*, Hon. George Sanderson; Johnstown *Democrat*, James Campbell; Bedford *Gazette*, B. F. Meyers; Waynesburg *Messenger*, R. W. Jones; Clearfield *Republican*, G. B. Goodlander; Pennsylvania *Argus*, J. M. Laird; Lebanon *Advertiser*, W. M. Breslin; Selinsgrove *Times*, Franklin Weirick; *Democrat and Sentinel*, Ebensburg, James S. Todd; PATRIOT AND UNION, Henry Ward; *Mentor*, Kittaning, J. Alex. Fulton; Sullivan county *Democrat*, Michael Meylert, Centre *Berichter*, F. Kurtz, Bellefonte *Watchman*, P. G. Meek; McKean County *Democrat*, J. B. Piatt; *Democratic Standard*, N. C. Barclay; Reading *Adler*, Charles Kessler; Pittsburg *Post*, J. P. Barr; Fulton *Democrat*, H. G. Smith; Easton *Sentinel*, D. H. Neiman; *Sunday Mercury*, F. W. Grayson; *Evening Journal*, Charles N. Pine.

Messrs. Fulton, Jones and Meyers were appointed a committee on resolutions.

The following gentlemen were named to constitute a permanent executive committee, under a previous resolution: Messrs. Barr, Sanderson, Jones, Ward, Bueler, Neiman, Fulton, Grayson and Pine.

After some discussion the Convention adjourned to meet at seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The freedom of speech and of the press has ever been a cherished right, founded as well in reason as in law, and guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

And whereas, Its maintenance is essential to the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise;

And whereas, Its abridgment or suppression is a direct thrust at liberty, and in a popular government like ours, a tacit confession that the acts of those who attempt so unwarrantably to destroy this sacred right will not stand the test of public discussion and the verdict of a free people; therefore,

Resolved, That freedom of speech and of the press is as necessary to the perpetuity of liberty as the freedom of the ballot-box; and that those who assail the rights of the former would not hesitate to strike down the latter, and are equally the enemies of the people.

Resolved, That we emphatically denounce every attempt to interfere with or abridge the liberity of speech or of the press, whether it be by the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of public speakers and editors, or by suppressing newspapers by either mob violence or pretended civil or military authority.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this liberty interests every citizen, and its denial, abridgment or destruction may affect him personally, we call upon all, without distinction of party, to vindicate their high privileges in this behalf; and here we cannot but express our astonishment, that "Republican" editors have not only stood by and seen this dearest of American rights violated, but have actually approved and endorsed the violation.

Resolved, That, let others do as the may, for ourselves we intend to stand up for our rights as American freemen; that we will never yield them, but will assert and maintain them by our voices, by our votes, and, if need be, by our lives.

Resolved, That the so-called rulers of the American people are but their agents; and to deny the right of the principals to direct, control or criticise the acts of their agents, is as repugnant to the principles of law as of common sense.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Convention to prepare and publish an address to the people of Pennsylvania on these important subjects.

J. A. FULTON, R. W. JONES, B. F. MEYERS, } Committee.

The Chairman of the State Central Committee having been introduced, some discussion took place upon the best mode of circulating political intelligence through the press of the State, and the proper disposition of party patronage—in which Messrs. Barr, Jones, Neiman, Grayson, Ward, Kessler, Fulton, and others, participated.

Messrs. Fulton, Grayson and Meylert, were appointed to prepare an address pursuant to the resolution above passed.

Mr. Jones offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the interests of the Democratic press of the State demand a thorough and effective organization; that an occasional friendly interchange of opinion and sentiment, by its representatives, will give it harmony and strength; that, to this end, the Executive Committee be and is hereby instructed to appoint a time and place, at least once a year, for a meeting of the Editorial Convention.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GEO. SANDERSON, President

HENRY WARD, J. A. FULTON, } Secretaries.

Astounding Exposure!

The Republican Candidate for Governor—Who He is and what He is—Corruption Fastened upon Him by his Own Partizan—The Soldiers Defrauded, the People Defrauded, and the State Defrauded, by Andrew G. Curtin. Read! Read!!

We have given our readers, says the *Washington Review*, some facts in regard to the corruption practiced upon the people by the present Governor of this State, and the Republican nominee for the same position, but being outsiders, we of course were deprived of the official data, as well as the knowledge of the secret wire pulling, by which the results were brought about. Fortunately, the Pittsburg *Gazette* the leading Abolition paper in Western Pennsylvania has opened the hidden mysteries of the Abolition archives, and exposed to the public gaze a record of infamy and dishonesty never equalled before anywhere, if we except the records of the present National Administration. We give below the *Gazette's* synopsis of a series of articles published by that paper within the past two weeks. We will publish the articles *in extenso* on some future occasion. This article appeared in the *Gazette* on the morning of the Republican State Convention.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 5.]

A Parting Word to the Convention.

The delegates to the State Convention are now amongst us. Before they proceed to do their duty, we have a word to say to them.

We had reason to believe that Gov. Curtin notwithstanding his ostensible withdrawal, was a candidate for renomination, and confident that he would be successful.

WE FELT ASSURED THAT HE *COULD* NOT BE ELECTED. WE KNEW THAT HE *OUGHT* NOT.—IT BECAME OUR DUTY, THEREFORE, TO SOUND THE ALARM, AND ENDEAVOR TO SAVE THE PARTY, IF POSSIBLE.

We have endeavored to show that he imposed upon the soldiers, by farming them out to his friends, and then denying that he had employed them.

We have exhibited the record to establish the fact *that he had approved a bill, acknowledged by him to be wrong*, WHICH ROBBED THE TREASURY OF MANY MILLIONS OF MONEY—that as the conditions of his approval, he had taken an agreement for the State, which he abstracted, and secretly surrendered to the parties who had given—and that when interrogated by the Legislature, he confessed the fact and offered as his apology, a reason which is shown *to have been untrue.*

We have demonstrated the fact *that he bargained away a Republican United States Senator, for the consideration of an adjournment*, and the discharge of the Committee, appointed to inquire into the means which had been used to procure the passage of that bill.

We have charged that he was unfriendly to the war policy of the Administration, and proved it not only by his Message in relation to the arrest of traitors, and his conduct in relation to the draft, but by the character of the men whom he has retained about him.

We have shown that the effect of his policy has been to break down the power of the Republican party of this State, and even those who merely co-operated with him in the Legislature, have been placed, almost without exception, under the ban of the people.

And we have inferred from all this—without referring to other matters—THAT HIS NOMINATION WOULD BE DISGRACEFUL TO THE PARTY, AND HIS ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE—as the general desire of Copperheads that we should take him as our candidate, proves it to be, in their judgment, as well as ours.

All this we have been compelled by the necessities of the case, to do, in order to save the cause, from irretrievable ruin.—We would rather have avoided this, if it had been possible. We have kept these things in the background, rather than run the risk of crippling the State administration or driving it bodily into the embraces of the enemy, to which we feared its tendencies were over-strong already. We thought it wise to make the best of a bad bargain, so long as we could not help ourselves. when the same man was, however, presented anew, as a candidate for a second term, it becomes our duty to speak out before the mischief was enacted, and we have done so, in language as moderate as the facts bear. And yet even then, we would rather have waived our objections, if it had been possible, and taken the weakest man and the wickedest of our enemies, than run the risk of disturbing the harmony of the party, at such a time. *It was clear to us, however, that with such a candidate*, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO SUCCEED.

We should be beaten, at any rate—as our past experience has demonstrated—and as it could not make the matter worse, it was worth at least the trouble to endeavor to prevent it.

And now we ask of the members of the Convention to tell us calmly, whether, with the facts before them, as we have shown them to be, there is constituency in Pennsylvania that would have recommended, or instructed for him—and whether these facts, depending mainly upon the record, and incontrovertible of course, can be now successfully concealed from them?

We ask them again, who there are among the eminent speakers of this State, who enjoy the confidence of the people, that will venture to meet these issues, with the very record to confound them? *We do not know a man, of any position or force, in this county, at all events, who would not feel himself personally compromised, by undertaking a labor so herculean as this.*

The question then comes at last, whether there are any of the delegates inclined to the support of Curtin, who would consider a triumph *now*, as more important than a triumph at the *election*, and a sufficient compensation for a defeat at that time—or would be willing to stake the result upon a doubt? If it be true, as charged, that he insists in playing the part of the dog in the manger, and sacrificing the party, of which, it is said he claims to be the builder, to himself, is there any man in the Convention who will allow himself to be used for such a purpose? What is to be gained by it for the advantage of any body but the rebels and their Northern sympathizers?

We have stated more than once—and we cannot repeat it too often—that whatever may be the opinion of the Convention, and whether right or wrong, *the feeling against Gov. Curtin in this county at* least *—growing out of his own acts and policy—is so strong that we could no more control it, even if we were so disposed, than we could stem the torrent of the Niagara with our hands. We might ruin ourselves by advocating his election, but we couldn't help him.* It is not we who are responsible for the existence or origin of that feeling. We *reflect* it only, and have but thrown ourselves into the current, which was flowing as rapidly before we undertook to fathom or direct it.

There were good men here who doubted in 1860, whether he could be trusted, and refused to vote for him, and yet this county gave a majority of about 6400 votes. Less than a month afterward, it gave Lincoln 10,000. With a stronger man than Curtin there should have been 8,000 at least. With an unexceptional candidate now we are strong as ever. *With Gov. Curtin, we doubt whether it could be carried at all*, and those who reflect that his conduct at the session of 1861, brought in a Democrat even here, at the election which followed, will realize the mischief that such a nomination may inflict.

It is not this county only, however, in which it is important to make the machine run smooth. There will be like difficulties elsewhere, and particularly in those counties where the strength of the Republican party lies. If he should be nominated, it will not be by the votes of those districts, which will be expected to *elect* him. It will be counties like Berks, we suppose that are to be cast as make-weights into the scale. Would it not become them to reflect, that if they want us to do the work they must put us into a condition to run without weights! Are not even the *prejudices* of our people—if they choose to call them so—to be consulted? If they can find a man who is free from objection—and we are in bad condition, indeed, if they cannot—what is their duty as men—as patriots—as lovers of their country? How can they excuse themselves for insisting—from mere pride or self-will—on one of the opposite kind, who is known to be unpalatable to any respectable section of the party? *We shall guage their patriotism by the way in which they deal with the difficulty.—With men of heroic stamp—men suited to the times—it can prove no serious difficulty at all.*

☞ Rev. Prof. F. W. Conrod, of Lancaster, will preach in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Episcopal services at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Lutheran Church.

Camp Meeting.

Bedford Circuit Camp Meeting, will commence, (D. V.), on Friday August 21st, 1863, on old ground near Bloody Run. Members and friends generally, of surrounding charges, are most cordially invited to tent with us, and participate in God's worship in Nature's own Sanctuary.

JAMES C. CLARKE,
Preacher in charge.

—DIED—

STUDEBAKER.—In Napier township, on the 9th inst., Peter H. Studebaker, aged 45 years, 4 months and 25 days.

The deceased was a man greatly respected and beloved in the community in which he resided. His loss is severely felt by a large circle of relations and friends. Industrious, frugal and temperate in his habits, he was not only the support of his own family, but the benefactor of those around him. During the latter part of his life he was a member of Ev. Luth. Church and he died in the hope of a glorious resurrection. Peace be with him.—Ed.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

The undersigned, having been appointed Trustee of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Lytle, by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, by virtue and under the authority of an order of the said Court, will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1863,

at the American House, Hollidaysburg, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described FARM LAND:

The undivided Two-thirds of the Albright Farm, known as the Brallier Tract, situate in Juniata township, Blair county, Pa., bounded on the North by surveys formerly owned by John S. Kryon; on the West by lands of James McConnell and others, on the South by land devised to the Trustees of Martha K. Duncan by Dr. Shoenberger, and on the East by land of James Malone, formerly land of Roudebush's heirs, containing 330 acres, more or less.

Also—A Tract of Mountain Land,

situate in Morrison's Cove, Bedford county, and State aforesaid, known as the Snyder and Brumbaugh tract, and being on the mountain adjoining the Stone House Loy Farm, containing about 100 acres.

Also—A Tract of Land,

situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, State aforesaid, surveyed on a warrant, Wm. Smith, D. D., containing 440 acres, now, or formerly, adjoining lands of Dr. Storm McMurray and others.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of E. F. Lytle, Martinsburg, Pa.

CHARLES MACALESTER,
August 21, 1863. Trustee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of Isaac Cuppet, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township; all persons indebted are therefore notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM W. CUPPET,
August 21, 1863—6t Ex'r.

EDITOR OF GAZETTE,

DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
No. 831 Broadway, New York.

August 14, 1863—3m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it [free of charge] the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

August 14, 1863—3m

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—Giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge. Address

JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.

May 22, 1863—3m.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Crumps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eights of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam.* Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 10, 1863,—1 y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, would respectfully call the attention of Business men and the Traveling community to the superior accommodation and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

August 21, 1863—3m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WM. A. POND & CO.,

547 Broadway, New York.

(Late FIRTH, BOND & CO.)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,

Publishers and Importers of Sheet Music Musical Works, &c., &c., &c.

Messrs. W. A. POND & Co. can furnish anything in the musical line at the shortest possible notice, and at prices that defy competition.

PIANO-FORTES (New) from $225 to $800.
PIANO-FORTES (Second-hand) from $75 to $300, according to size and style of case.
MELODEONS of all the celebrated makers, at manufacturers' prices.
FLUTES, from one to eight keys, and from 50c to $125 in price.
GERMAN SILVER FIFES, in case, $7.
GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINS, VIOLONCELLOS, DRUMS, ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.
A set of our very best VIOLIN STRINGS, 75 cts.; GTITAR STRINGS, $1, BANJO STRINGS, $1; sent by mail postage-paid.

We publish one of the largest and most valuable Catalogues in America, and are daily adding to it. Our facilities for furnishing everything in this particular department are UNLIMITED.

Every piece of Music published in the United States for sale, at wholesale and retail. We have constant exchanges with European publishers, and can therefore supply any foreign music desired.

CATALOGUES SENT GRATIS.

Music sent by mail, Postage-paid, on receipt of the Marked Price.

Dealers, Teachers, and Seminaries, can obtain their supplies of music by mail, at a postage of only Two Cents on each package of four ounces, or less, and four cents for each four ounces, or less, weight of books.

WM. A. POND & CO.,
547 Broadway, New York.

August 14, 1863.

STRAY COW AND CALF.

Came to the premises of subscriber, in Snake Spring township, about the last of July, a red Cow, right ear cropped, having with her a Calf. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM SELLERS.

August 14 the 1863.—3ts

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 12th day of September, 1863, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

FIFTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining lands of William Cook, Leonard May, John Hardman and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, about 42 acres cleared and under fence, with a new two story log house and log stable thereon erected, and a number of young fruit trees. It will be sold in payments to suit the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given.

☞For further information inquire of Wm. M. Hall, Bedford, Pa.

LEVI CARPENTER.

August 14, 1863.

50 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, Just Received at.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the

CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE,

Containing in all 500 acres of

LIMESTONE LAND,

in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are

A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Bank Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Graneries, Two Tenant Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings,

One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT.

There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises.

This property lies in the Wills Creek Valley, near the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, making fuel a matter of little moment

ADDRESS Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

August 7, 1863.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. GEPHART and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the fifth Monday of August, (being the 31st day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 7th of Aug., in the year of our Lord, 1863.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
Aug. 7, 1863.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 29th day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing about seventy acres, about five acres are cleared and under fence, with two one and a half story log houses thereon erected, the one having a kitchen attached, adjoining lands of Henry Brant's widow and heirs, Oliver Hendrickson and other lands of Jacob Boor, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Boor, and being the same property purchased by him by article of agreement from Peter Smouse.

Also—All James Madara's interest in 83 acres of land and 9 perches, in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Croft, John F. Holsinger and others, being the same land which, on the 30th August, 1858, under proceedings in partition in the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, on the estate of George Harker, dec'd, was decreed to the defendant in right of George Harker, a son and heir of said dec'd, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house with basement story, tenant house, double log barn with wagon shed and corn crib attached; also, a small apple orchard thereon, and having about 40 acres cleared and under fence, taken in execution as the property of James Madara.

Also—All the defendants interest in the following real estate, viz: All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river, adjoining lands now, or formerly of William Taylor, Jacob Steel, Abraham Kerns' heirs and others, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, and taken in execution as the property of James Entriken.

Also—One tract of land containing 251 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story dwelling house and kitchen attached, tenant house, grist mill, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also, a small apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wesley Perdew, Bernard O'Neal and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Adams.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Bedford, August 7, 1863.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the first day of September next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The administration account of Joseph McDaniel, administrator of the estate of James McDaniel, deceased.
2. The account of Jacob Stuckey, administrator of John S. Stuckey, of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.
3. The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., trustee for the sale of the real estate of Isaac Coughenour, late of Juniata township, dec'd.
4. The account of Thomas J. Porter, administrator of Mary Ann Porter, dec'd.
5. The account of Jacob Keefer, administrator of Samuel Wilkinson, late of Southampton township, dec'd.
6. The final account of John Luman, administrator of Zaccheus Luman, dec'd.
7. The account of John W. Hull, executor of the last will, &c., of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, dec'd.
8. The account of David L. Rice, administrator of George Rice, late of Monroe township, dec'd.
9. The account of George W. Corle, administrator of the estate of John Corle, dec'd.
10. The account of James M. Barndollar, guardian of James R. G. Murray, minor son of Samuel Murray, dec'd.
11. The account of John W. Ickes, administrator of George Ickes, late of Bedford township, dec'd.
12. Final account of G. H. Spang, administrator of Thomas Keeffe, late of Bedford township, dec'd.
13. The account of James M. Barndollar, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run, dec'd.
14. The account of Henry McDonald and Michael Wertz, administrators of Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, dec'd.
15. The account of J. B. Williams, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run, dec'd.
16. The account of John James, guardian of the minor children of John Herring.

A. B. BUNN, Register.

Register's office, Bedford, July 31, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S
OLD STORE. May 29.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools.

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &C.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS;

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON

HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF

EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES.

CUTLERY.

A
FINE
ASSORTMENT
OF CUTLERY, TABLE
AND POCKET KNIVES;
ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS,
CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS;
FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS,
PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS;
FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT
TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS,
AND TOOLS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION, TO-
GETHER WITH
PEGS OF
DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES.

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

for which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1863—tf

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Lower & Rank,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS,

WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, West Side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.

HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,
WITH
E. A. HENDRY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 55 North Third Street.,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants

Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL.

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market street, South side, between 2d and 3d,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

United States Clothing Emporium.

GEO. W. REED & CO.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,

PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1863—6m.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞The largest and finest assortment in the City, at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

Apr. 17, 1863—2m.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

802 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have always on hand a large Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear. Some of our own import ation,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives; also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents.

We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY

of all kinds, to which we invite *SPECIAL* attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles usually sold for.

All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS

on hand and made to order. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

All orders from the country will receive especial attention. April 24.—3ms.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods

Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses, Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and Streets, PHILADELPHIA

March 6, 1863—6m

MARTIN BUEHLER. } { GEO. BONBRIGHT.
R. H. HOWARD. } { C. P. SUESSEROTT.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,

The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &c.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

JONES, WARNER & CO

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side,

GIDEON F. JONES,
RICHARD C. WARNER, } Philadelphia
DAVID C. GOLDEN.

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

WANTED.

5,000 Pounds of Wool,

at J. M. Shoemaker's store, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

Bedford, May 29—2m.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office, on Juliana St., opposite the Bank.

☞Night calls should be made at the residence of John G. Minnich. April 24, 1863—1y

LIST OF CAUSES,

Put down for trial at August Term, 5th Monday, (31st day) 1863.

Wm. Warsing	vs.	Thomas Haney et al
George W. Figard	"	Thomas Haney
Amanda Diehl et al	"	Jacob Snyder
William Keyser	"	Wm. A. Powell
Abram Dennison	"	James McVicker
August Ahlborn	"	Cumb'd Val. M. P. Co.
David Pattersons use	"	Oster & Carn
Henry McDonald	"	Alex. McGrigor
Catharine Hoon et al	"	Joseph Dull et al
Alex. McGrigor	"	Henry McDonald
Timothy Daley	"	J. C. Campbell & Co
Francis Jordan et al	"	Diehl & Dibert
John Arnold	"	John W. Beeler
Eve Beegle et al	"	John Stine

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.

Bedford July 31, 1863.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such
as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

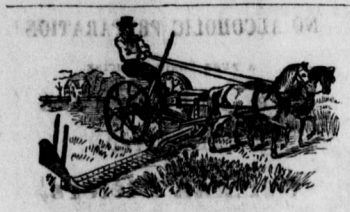
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1863—1y.

Hartley's Column.



Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of hisimmense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. Heis agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to qualityt of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1862.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks*, Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap*, and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Delaines, Shallies, Lawns, Lustres, and Shepherds Plaids,

as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, and all kinds of Mens' Wear, Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodtionof Ladies.

Room and Board per day - - -	$2 00
Room and Board per week - - -	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day - - -	1 00
Meals, each, - - - - - -	50
Meals, per week, alone, - - -	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

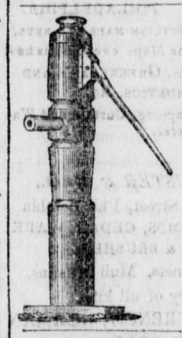
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stack, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites*," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST e can assure his customers that they need not go lsewhere to find as good an article at the same rice. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTERS Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863.—1y.

RICHARD LEO,

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

***Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new

FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,

at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of

NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C, &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

MANHOOD.

How Lost! How Restored!!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.

October 17, 1862.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford January 2, 1863.—6m.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Having just received another supply, are now enabled to offer their friends and customers, many real bargains. Purchasers will be offered every inducement, and for their inspection we offer the largest and most varied assortment in Bedford county.

May 29, 1863.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS. SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN. it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Cenecal Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store ofJ. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

J. B. Magill

Has just returned from the East with a large stock of all kinds of goods in his line, and will still be found at the sign of the

BLACK HORSE,

opposite Hafer's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers and the public generally with SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, BRIDLES FROM $1 UP TO $10, COLLARS, WHIPS, FLY-NETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Ladies, give him a call.

June 12, 1863.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, on Monday the 31st day of August, 1863, unless cause be shown why they should not be allowed, viz:

1. The account of Jonathan Feightner, trustee of Frederick Hildebrandt.

2. The account of Alexander Holsinger and John Stayer, assignees of David T. Miller.

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.

Bedford, July 31, 1863.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

Drawn for August Term [31st day] 1863.

Anthony Smith, Foreman, G W Gump, Adam Imler, Bazil Browning, William Felix, Abraham McClellan, Philip Mois, William Moses, Josiah S Elder, John Rininger, Wm A Allen Samuel Beckley, Wm Berkhimer, David Young, Rudolph Hoover, Alex Fletcher, George Beegle, Nicholas Sleighter, Samuel Miller, Geo W Powell, D A T Black, Frank Diehl, Jacob Barnhart, Greenberry Devore.

PETIT JURORS.

Michael Wertz, Wm States, John Ritchey of G., Wm Defibaugh, Samuel M Sleek, Samuel Statler G W Householder. Thos Blackburn, L N Fyan, Henry Otto, Samuel Zimmerman, Isaac B Mock. Jacob Fetter, Patrick Donahoe, Artemus Bennet, William Egolf, Aaron Reed, Samuel Bossler, Daniel Crouse, Asa Stuckey, Jonathan Bowser, John Bowman, John Casteal, John Sleighter, Harry Defibaugh, Thos Lazure, Bostian Kegg, G W Buxton, Jeremiah A Black, Philip S Croft, Wm May, Geo Stuckey, P G Morgart, James Sill, W M Pearson, Martin Boor, J T Gephart, Jacob Fletcher of J.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON.

January 2, 1863.—tf. Bedford Pa,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of *May* last. The books will remain in the hands of S. States and R. Steckman, for settlement, until the first day of September next, after which time they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, who will be able to accommodate their old customers and the public generally on the most reasonable terms.

WM. STATES & CO.

July 31, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Harclerode, late of Colerain township, dec'd; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PHILIP HARCLERODE,

July 31—6ts *Acting Executor.*

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22d.—tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Stufft, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS IMLER, Adm'r.

July 10, 1863—6ts

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166 acres near Stouerstown- within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw